

SOME LYCAENID BUTTERFLIES FROM PALAWAN,  
WITH THE DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SUBSPECIES  
(LEPIDOPTERA : LYCAENIDAE)

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In the present paper I deal with new subspecies of *Simiskina phalia* Hewitson, *Nacaduba sericina* Felder, *Narathura tephelis* Hewitson and *Narathura agrata* De Nicéville, which are all new-recorded from Palawan. All the specimens were captured by Mr. Yasuzô Honda.

***Simiskina phalia morishitai*** H. Hayashi, ssp. nov. (Figs. 1-4)

♂. Upperside black, with shining greenish markings which comprise a streak below forewing cell, streaks along dorsum on both wings, and some post-discal and submarginal spots. A small brand above the origin of vein 4 on hindwing. Underside reddish brown slightly tinged with purple. Basal two-fifths darker. Forewing termen a little paler than the rest of wings. A reddish brown post-discal fascia on each wing.

Forewing length 16 mm.

Distribution: Palawan

Holotype ♂, Apogan, Palawan, 18 December 1969. Paratype ♀, Ransang Gimba, Palawan, 22 November 1969.

The species was known from Burma to Neomalaya. This new subspecies differs from ssp. *phalia* Hewitson (Borneo) and ssp. *potina* Hewitson (Malaya) in the following respects: 1) Upperside markings metallic green, but greenish blue in *phalia* and *potina*. 2) Upperside markings larger than *potina*. 3) Underside markings show clearer than *phalia* and *potina*. 4) Discal band on both wings dark reddish, however dark brown in *phalia* and *potina*.

I name this new subspecies after Mr. Kazuhiko Morishita who often gave me helpful advices and kind assistances.

***Nacaduba sericina palawana*** H. Hayashi, ssp. nov. (Figs. 5-6)

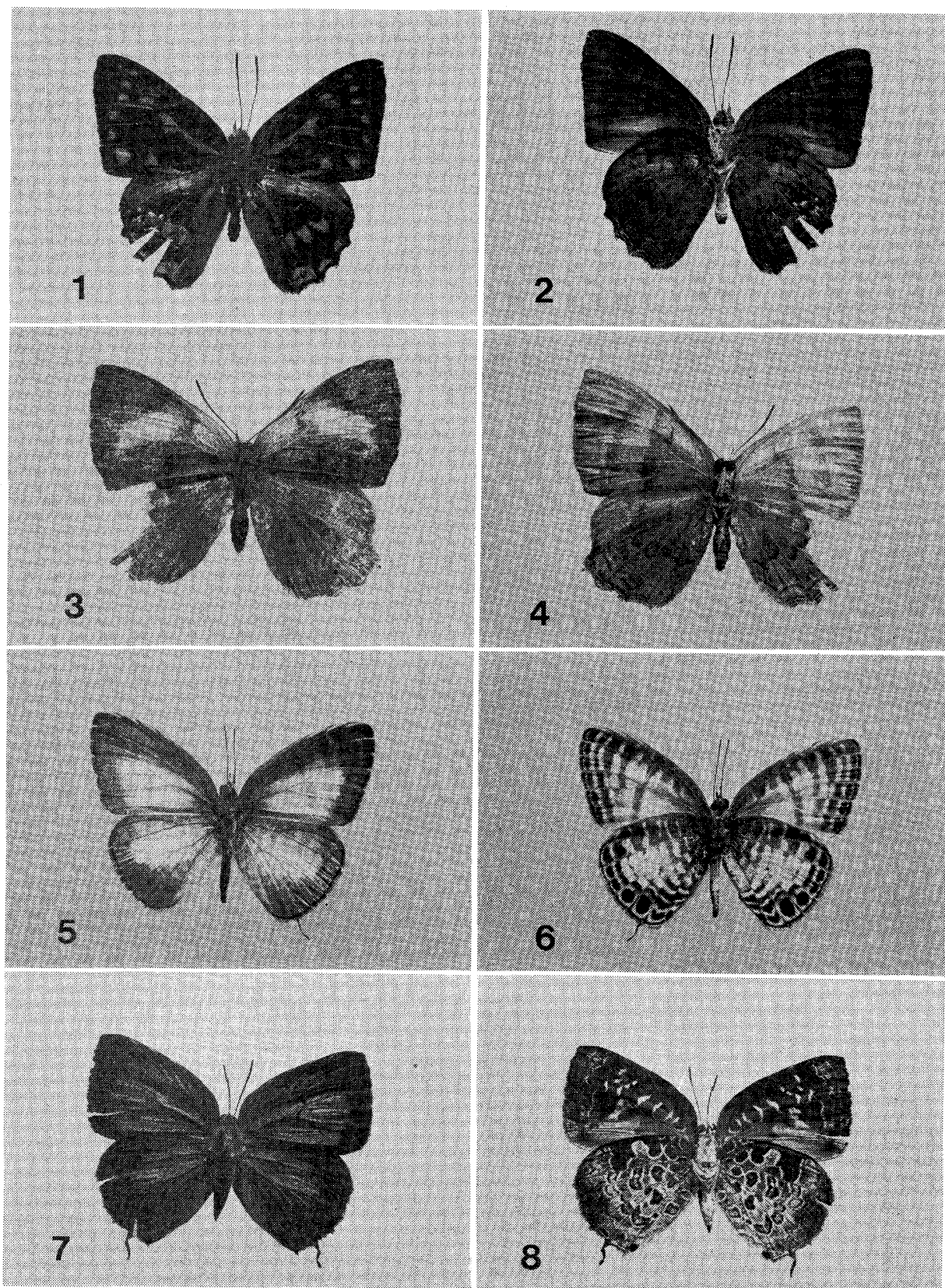
♂. Upperside white areas showing through dark transverse stripes beneath. Forewing dark greyish border broad and dispersed with greenish scaling feebly. Hindwing border becoming broader at tornus and dispersed strongly with light bluish scaling except for costa. Underside white with dark greyish transverse stripes. Hindwing with a small white patch in disc. A black spot in space 2 half crowned inwardly with orange.

Forewing length 13-16 mm.

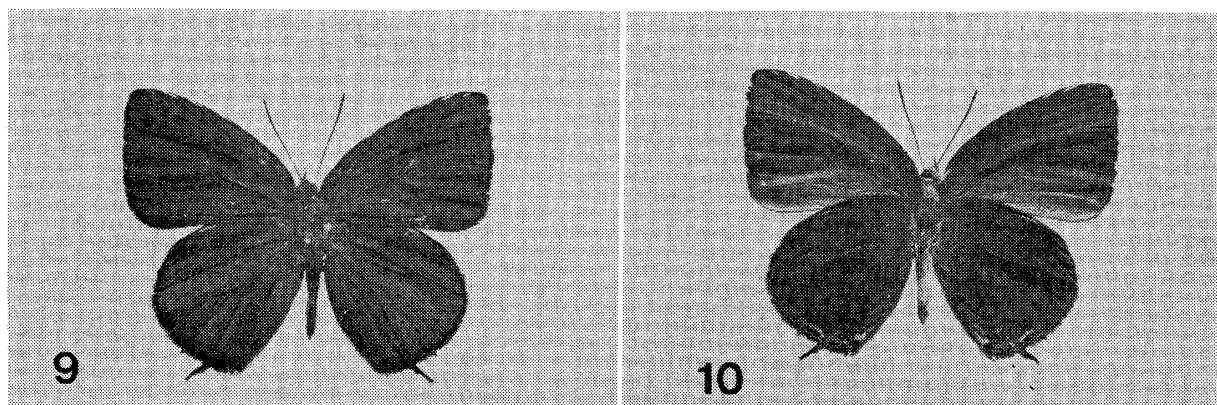
Distribution: Palawan

Holotype ♂, Taot-Daram, Palawan, 27 April 1967. Paratypes 1♂, Ransang Gimba, Palawan, 19 November 1969, 4♂♂, Ransang Gimba, Palawan, 25 November 1969.

This pretty species occurs in Luzon, Mindanao and Basilan except Palawan, and was separated into two subspecies; ssp. *sericina* Felder from Luzon and ssp. *thaumas* Fruhstorfer from Mindanao and Basilan. This new subspecies differs markedly from ssp. *sericina* and ssp. *thaumas* as follows: 1) Upperside white areas of both wings broad; white area of forewing suffused with grey, and both wings above crossed by thick black transverse lines in *thaumas*. 2) Underside white area of forewing very narrow, while broad and developed in *sericina*. 3) Underside hindwing white patch extremely reduced as a vestige; large in *sericina*.



Figs. 1—2. *Simiskina phalia morishitai* ssp. nov., holotype ♂.  
 Figs. 3—4. ditto paratype ♀.  
 Figs. 5—6. *Nacauba sericina palawana* ssp. nov., holotype ♂.  
 Figs. 7—8. *Narathura tephelis unnoi* ssp. nov., holotype ♀.

Figs. 9–10. *Narathura agrata shirozui* ssp. nov., holotype ♂.***Narathura tephelis unnoi* H. Hayashi, ssp. nov. (Figs. 7–8)**

♀. Upperside dark purple. Black border very broad, particularly broader on hindwing. A dark cell-end bar. Underside dark brown, slightly purple glazed. Forewing discal band completely dislocated at vein 4. Discal spots in spaces 2 and 3 with its inner edge becoming dispersed. Hindwing whitened. Maculae on discal and post-discal area dispersed with whitish scaling below space 5. Discal spots in spaces 6 and 7 quadrate and conjoined with each other. Central spot in space 7 much nearer to the basal than to the post-discal spot.

Forewing length 20 mm.

Distribution: Palawan

Holotype ♀, P. Q. Mines, Palawan, 17 July 1968. Paratype ♂ (broken), Ransang Gimba, Palawan, 25 November 1969.

The species has been hitherto known only from Sulawesi (=Celebes, ssp. *bicolora* Röber) and Djailolo (=Halmahera, ssp. *tephelis* Hewitson). The present new subspecies differs from *tephelis* and *bicolora* as follows: 1) Upperside forewing border broader than *tephelis*, and about a half of that of *bicolora*. 2) Underside hindwing mostly whitened except for costal spots and submarginal area, while whitened beyond the discal band and above the cell in *bicolora*. 3) Hindwing maculae on discal and post-discal area dispersed with whitish scaling below space 5, but a white streak from base to termen over cell and vein 6 in *tephelis*.

I name this new subspecies after Prof. Kazutaka Unno of Osaka University who always appreciates my lepidopterological study.

***Narathura agrata shirozui* H. Hayashi, ssp. nov. (Figs. 9–10)**

♂. Upperside deep violet blue, bordered narrowly with black. Underside dark ochreous brown. Markings narrow and rather dull, and obscure particularly on forewing. Forewing discal spot in space 9 absent. Hindwing central cell spot circular.

Forewing length 20 mm.

Distribution: Palawan

Holotype ♂, Irawan, Palawan, 22 August 1971.

The species is distributed from Assam and Burma to Neomalaya except Palawan. The present new subspecies differs from ssp. *agrata* De Nicéville (occurring in Singapore, Malaya, Sumatra, Nias and Java) and ssp. *brookei* Bethune-Baker (occurring in Pulo Laut, Borneo, "Hong Kong" and "New Guinea") as follows: 1) Upperside ground colour slightly darker than *agrata* and *brookei*. 2) Underside forewing markings very obscure, especially discal band vestigial, but rather developed in *agrata* and *brookei*. 3) Hindwing markings much more obscure than *agrata* and *brookei*. 4) Spots near base smaller than in *agrata* or *brookei*.

The subspecific name is dedicated to Prof. Takashi Shirôzu of Kyushu University who gave me helpful advices and kind assistances.

I express my sincere gratitude especially to Mr. Isamu Hiura who kindly allowed me to examine the specimens preserved in the Osaka Museum of Natural History. Thanks are also due to Mr. Y. Honda who collected the butterflies in Palawan and Mr. Akito Kawazoé for his helpful advices.

### フクロウ類の不消化物 pellet の残液を吸収する蝶 3 種

関 口 武 彦

埼玉県戸田市美女木返田 9

2 枚の生態写真は、キアゲハ、ミヤマカラスアゲハ、コムラサキの各々が、フクロウ類の吐き出したペリットの残液を吸収しているところである。周辺に散乱しているペリット類は、その大部分がクワガタムシ、カミキリムシ、コガネムシなどの昆虫類からなり、おそらくペリットは小形のフクロウ類であるアオバズクかオオコノハズク、またはコノハズクが吐き出したものと推定される。むさぼるようにペリットの残液を吸収しているキアゲハとミヤマカラスアゲハは、周囲に対しては全く無警戒であり、キアゲハの如きは、触角に触れても敢えて飛び立とうとはしない。

撮影場所：帯広市上帯広戸蔭川付近

撮影日時：1975年 8 月 4 日正午（曇天）

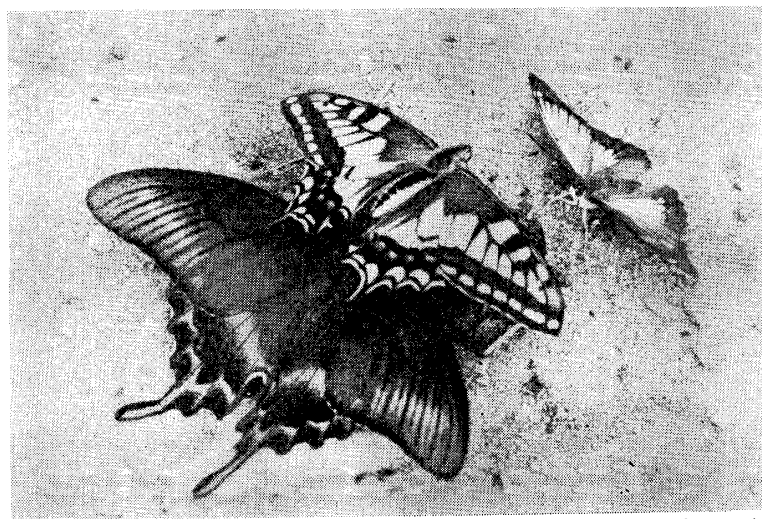


Fig. 1.

ペリットに群れるミヤマカラスアゲハ、  
キアゲハ、コムラサキの各

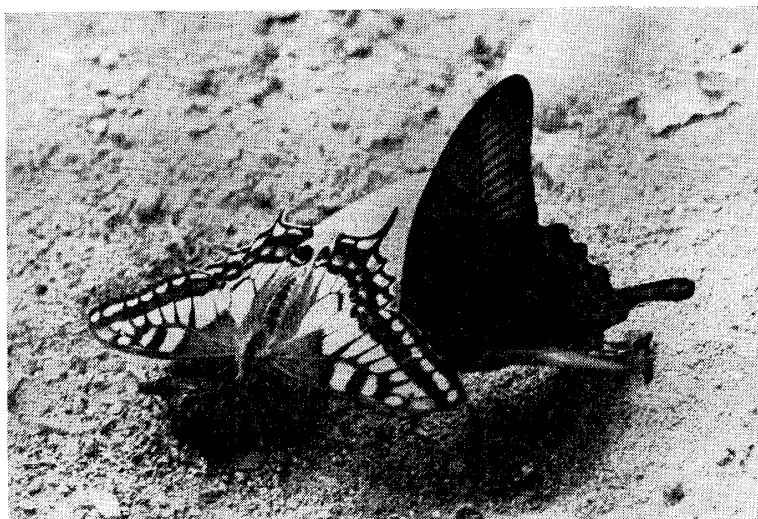


Fig. 2.

ペリットに乗って残液の吸収に余念がないキアゲハ、ミヤマカラスアゲハの各